MANY MEN OF MANY MINDS.

After Accepting Mr. Cox's Substitute the House Decides to Reject It,

And Finally Passes the Bill Without a Subsidy or Free Ship Clause.

Mr. Easson Rises to a Question of Privilege and Denounces a Clumsy Slander.

The Senate Considers the Mexican Treaty In Executive Session,

THE HOUSE. The house yesterday gave its sanction to some very valuable legislation in the interest of American shipping, whatever may be said in the way of regret that the bill did not pass as it came from the committee. The push made by Mr. Cox, of New York, for free ships and free material raised questions that centered the attention of the house upon the eighteenth section and brought the democrats and the Massachusotts men together for free ships, which of course they did not get, though the drawback feature was defeated. In turning the fight upon that section and its amendments other features of the bill quite as important passed for less than they are worth. The shipping interest will recognize them at once, and regard them as of importance in making it possible to conduct the ocean-carrying business in ships of some sort. The building and owning of ships will follow in time. The old shipping laws, now in force, have made it possible to pile on the fees at every foreign port, to say nothing of the power consuls have to delay a voyage arbitrarily for two or three weeks. Then there were fees that shipmasters had to advance for seemen, and all sorts of annoyances that this bill either modifies or sweeps away entirely, Whenever the business of sailing ships around the world is made profitable, there will be no difficulty in building the ships. There is a modest little section in the bill that almounts modest little section in the bill that abnouts to about the same thing as free material, since it lets in nearly everything in the raw that shipbuilders want to use. The bill will stand as an important piece of legislation.

Mr. Butterworth, from the committee on Pacific railways, reported a bill to authorize the Southern Pacific railway company and other railway companies to unite and consolidate so as to form a continuous line of railway between the Atlantic and Pacific cerass.

way between the Atlantic and Pacific occans. House calendar, Also a bill to compel the payment by the

Kansas Pacific railway company of the cost of surveying, selecting, and conveying certain lands granted to it, and to create a sinking fund for the Kansas Pacific, Sieux City, and Pacific, and the central branch of the Union

Pacific rallways. House calendar.

Mr. McCook asked unuminous consent for
the passage of the senate bill authorizing the president to place Gen. Montgomery C. Meigs on the retired list of the army with the pay

of a major general.

Mr. Springer, of Illinois, suggested that the
Fitz-John Porter bill be also put upon its passage.
Mr. McCook advocated the passage of his

Mr. McCook advocated the passage of his bill, but Mr. Thomas objected. Mr. Humphrey, from the committee on the judiciary, reported back the senate bill to in-crease the fees of star route witnesses coming from west of the Mississippi river. Passed. Mr. Rice, of Missouri, from the committee on public lands, reported a bill to prevent the unlawful occupation of the public lands. Re-ferred to the committee of the whole.

unlawful occupation of the public lands. Referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Bingham, chairman of the committee on postodiless and postroads, reported back a resolution calling on the steretary of the Interior for information as to whether the landgrant railways have compiled with the laws of congress respecting the construction and maintainance of their own telegraph lines for the use of the government and the public.

Mr. Joyce presented a petition of 3,300 citizens of Vermont, asking for a reduction of the tax on tobacco. Referred to the ways and The house then resumed the consideration of THE SHIPPING BILL.

the pending question being upon the commit-tee substitute, as amended, for the eighteenth Mr. Knott moved to strike out of the sub stitute all the provision for a drawback,

stated that his intention was to strike out the The motion was lost—yeas 93, mays 131. Mr. Mills offered an amendment providing that, as the object of the bill is to increase the

wages of American labor as well as to encour-age the growth of American shipping, no drawback shall be paid to any shipbuilder or shippowner until he shall file with the secretary of the treasury the proof that he has paid to each of his employes 30 per cent, advance on each of his employes 30 per cent, advance on the wages paid for like services in the mouth December, 1882. Mr. Mills' amendment was rejected—yeas

91, navs 117,

The vote then recurred on the committee's substitute, as published this morning, and it was agreed to—yeas 134, mays 86. [It limits the amount of drawback to the tonnage tax collected in any one year, and provides for free ships and free materials.]

Mr. Van Voorhees offered an amendment to section 20, which prohibits any vessel engaged in the foreign trade under the provisions of in the foreign trade under the provisions of this act from engaging in the coastwise trade, except between Atlantic and Pacific ports, so as also to except between ports on the great lakes and Canada. Rejected.

Mr. Buckner offered an amendment pro-

Mr. Buckner offered an amendment pro-hibiting the aliemation of any such vessel, or its voluntary sale and delivery to a citizen of any other country, or for the purpose of ob-taining a foreign registry, within ten years from the date of certificate of registry. Mr. Candler opposed the amendment. The object of this bill was to give freedom to men to build ships and sell ships. After having considered a sound and liberal bill which would do something the house should not

would do something, the house should not shut out the ship builder from the right to sell his ships. It was contended that this bill was against mechanics. He maintained that it was for the benefit of the laboring classes, and that under its provisions two men would be

employed where one was employed now.

Mr. Reed sarcastically suggested to the gen-tleman from Missouri (Mr. Buckner) that his amendment had not a particle of importance, as we should not build many ships under this

Mr. Candler replied that the centleman from Maine had given many suggestions on the subject. There was an house difference of opinion, and a majority of the house thought that Americans should build ships and rua

that Americans should build ships and run ships and increase the foreign carrying trade. If the responsibility of killing this bill was to be taken by any one, he hoped it would be taken by the gentleman from Maine.

Mr. Reed, I shall always take the responsibility myself of voing against a proposition which percent to be fair and is not half fair, a proposition which proposes with one hand to give a bounty of one-half of what was necessary and with the other hand repeal all the profection which as present exists. If that will encourage American industries to be encouraged in the same way, and for my part I do not believe that that our of encouragement encourages saything excess sudden death. [Applatuse on the rebushleau side.]

Mr. Candier said that he believed it to be a

Mr. Candler said that he believed it to be a dangerous precedent to dony by law the right of a man to sell a ship where he desired. The United States had no carrying trade, and the people desired to enter into that trade. They also demanded free ships. With all the conces-sions which congress might make, with all the favors which it might extend, the increase o, the carrying trade would be a slow process. Let this law be carried out for two or three cars without fettering the shipbuilder or hipowner, and then if it needed to be hipowner, and then

led congress could so amend it. Mr. Cox, of New York, said that the reason why the committee had not reported a provision in the line of the amendment of the gentleman from Missouri was that it did not want to enter the American chipbelider or owner. The decline of the merchant ma-rine was due largely to the fact that American slipbuilders did self their ships, especially against himself probably he would pass it is the mails after the Crimean war, when our medels at over. It was part of the penalty paid by fee of three tracted universal admiration. He was not members that they must suffer many mis- rate issued.

instructions to the committee to strike out the eightworth section.

Mr. Robinson, of New York, pictured the anxiety with which the patriot imprisoned on heard a British man of war (Laughter) at Fort Medicury looked to see if the star spangied banner floated in the morning air. It was with equal anxiety that the people to-day looked to see if the star spangied banner still existed on the ocean. He did not believe in this despair of American ingenuity nod talent. He believed that we could build ships, that we could man them, and, both in building and manning, beat the world. One old man on the banks of the Delaware had turned out of his yard within one year twelve vessels to fly the American flag. That man was John Roach, Born in Ireland (that country where the Great Creator had established his principal factory for the manufacture of great and glorious patriots to supplies with the interest the surface. established his principal factory for the manufacture of great and glorious patriots to supply with Hmittess supply the unlimited demands of America for genius and bravery), and coming a lonely boy to this country, John Roach had built up the great American ship yard; and if he had had fair play he would have dominated the Atlantic against all British influence and genius. When some future American historian came to write of the great non of America one of the most the great men of America, one of the most glorious pages would be that upon which this glorious Irish boy would blaze most bril-

limitly.

He (Mr. Robinson) denied the right of go He (Mr. Robinson) denied the right of going to England for anything. He believed that the United States should not take any vessel from her unless it took it as Hull took the Guerriere, or as Decatur took the Macedonia. It was proposed to go to England and buy ships, and call them an American navy. It reminded him of the wail of the Irish woman whose child had been stolen by the fairies and a weakly one left in its place. England had been the fairy which had stolen our navy, and now she would give a weakly infant, more despicable than the fairy boy. He was opposed to that. He wanted a healthy American navy. If the country could not have that it could get along without any. He believed in could get along without any. He believed in rehabilitating the navy by building American vessels, so that every patriot could say:

Hall, brightest banner that floats on the gale! Fing of the country of Washington, hall! Ited are thy stripes as the blood of the brave, iright are thy stars as the sto of the wave. Wranged in thy folds are the hopes of the free, Banner or Washington, blessings on thee!

[Applause.] Mr. Buckner's amendment was then re-The section exempting vessels engaged in the foreign earrying trade from state taxation having been reached, Mr. Page, of California, moved to strike it from the bill, in order to

save fifteen or twenty constitutional speeches. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Crapo offered a substitute for the four-teenth section, which was agreed to, and which is to amend section 2514 Revised Statutes, so

is to amend section 2514 Revised Statutes, so as to read as fellows:

That all materials of foreign production to be manufactured in this country into articles necessary for, and used in, the construction, equipment, repair, or supplies of American vessels employed or to be employed exclusively in foreign trade (behading the trade between the Atlantic ports and the Pacific ports of the United States) may be withdrawn from bonded warehouses free of duty under such regulations as the secretary of the treasury may presenbe; and if the duty shall have been paid on such materials so used, the same shall be refunded and repaid to the owner or cwarss of such vessel so using them or to their legal representatives.

The following provisions were then, on

The following provisions were then, on motion of Mr. Dingley, agreed to as additional sections to the bill:

of the owner, master, or consignee of the vessel on three days' notice to such collector after the entry of die vessel."

Sec. 25. That section 2572 of the Revised Statutes be amended by adding thereto the following: "When the license to unload between the setting and rising of the sun is granted to a sailing vessel unfor this section, a fixed, uniform, and reasonable compensation may be allowed to the inspector or inspectors for service between the setting and rising of the sun under such regulations as the sec carry or the treasury may prescribe, to be received by the collector from the master, owner, or consignee of the vessel, and to be paid by him to the inspectors. the inspector or inspectors.

Mr. Humphrey, in speaking to the last amendment, said that the original objects of the bill, to promote American shipping, had been defeated by the amendments which had been adopted. The free-ship clause would permit the 1,027 vessels owned by Americans, who had descried the flag during the war and had sailed under the British flag, to come back and receive an American register. By the free-ship clause congress would be aiding in Fits-John Porterizing the country. This congress, when it should have closed, would have done more general legislation than any congress for the last ten years, and yet it would go down as a congress abused by the republican press throughout the country, and some republicans, feeling the lash, were seekundo what they had stood by formerly believed, despite the abuse of the pres that democrats and republicans alike had tried to revive the industries of the country. Mr. Berry inquired whether the ships to

Mr. Humphrey replied that they were not. Mr. Candler. There are not ten shins in exist ace that were put under the British flag twenty

which the gentleman referred were not rotten

yours ag ...
Mr. Humpbrey. Where is your proof?
Mr. Berry. Where is yours?
Mr. Humpbrey. My proof is in the archives of
the State department.

On motion of Mr. Dingley, the fifteenth ection, regulating the tonnage tax on vessels agaged in commerce with Canada or Mexico or the West Indies, was amended so as to proide that the tonnage tax on other vessels

shall not exceed thirty cents per ton.

Mr. Money offered his amendment authorizing the postmaster general to contract for carrying the mails in steam vessels at a rate not exceeding \$2 per ten per mile for every

outward trip.

Mr. Thompson raised the point of order that

Mr. Thompson raised the point of order that the amendment was not germane to the bill.

The speaker submitted the question to the ise, and it was decided not to be in order-Mr. Reed moved to strike out sections 18,

19, and 20 of the bill which contain the draw-back, free-ship, and free-material provisions, and the machinery for carrying out these provisions.
The motion was agreed to—yeas 159, nays 54. Mr. Cox, of New York, then moved to re-commit the bill to the committee on com-

nerce, with instructions to report back to the house without delay a bill providing for the purchase, free admission, and registry of for-cign built vessels, and for the free admission of all material used in the construction and repair of vessels in American yards, to be used in the foreign and not in the constwise

motion was lost-yeas 77, mays 131.

The bill was then passed.

A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE. Mr. Kasson, rising to a question of privi-lege, sent to the clerk's deak and had read an editorial in the New York Times commenting on a discrepancy between the civil service bill as it passed the senate, and the text as bill as it passed the sounts, and the text as telegraphed from Washington, and stating that should the discrepancy referred to be found to exist in the engrossed bills an ex-plicit explanation would be necessary to save Mr. Kasson's committee from the gravest sus-picion. Mr. Kasson said that for the first time he had to rise to a question of privilege with the insimuation of a suspicion against his committee and binself. If directed only his committee and himself. If directed only

prepared to say that he would not favor some restriction on the selling of ships.

Mr. Steele gave notice that he would, at the proper time, move to recommit the bill, with instructions to the committee to strike out the eightrouch section.

Mr. Robinson, of New York, pictured the auxiety with which the patriot imprisoned on board a British man of war (Laughter) at Part Meliancy based to see if the star sugar.

The clause referred to in the article did.

The clause referred to in the article did of appear in that bill, and he was informed that it was struck out in the senate. In the face of that fact the last remark of the article was simply shameless, and it only remained to be seen whether in the conduct of that paper there was honor enough left to make this fact known and to make the amonde homerable to the civil-service reform computing of the house. committee of the house.

The house then, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

THE SENATE.

The president laid before the senate a communication from the secretary of state, trans mitting the names of consular officers no

States to discharge the powers and duties of his office. Referred to the committee on the judiciary.

The bill provides that whenever two heads of departments shall state in writing to the chief justice of the supreme court that the president is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, if the court be not then sitting, the chief justice shall within ten days convene it to hear and determine summarily the question of the alleged inability, and if, upon said hearing, it shall appear to said court that such inability exists, they shall certify their decision to the vice president, who shall thereupon discharge the powers and duties of the office of president, the second section makes a similar provision for determining the removal of the inability and provides that, upon the acceptainment of such removal, the president shall resume the discharge of the powers and duties of his office.

Here are three Gods. It is not that the one God's manifests hinself in three different modes or characters, as an actor may represent now Caesar, now Hamilet, and now Richard UI. That is Sabellianism. It is not that the one God's manifests hinself in three diderent modes or characters, as an actor may represent now Caesar, now Hamilet, and now Richard UII. That is Sabellianism. It is not that the one God's ene in the same sense in which he is three. That a thing may be one in one sense and more than one in another is perfectly obvious. Man is one, yet, as hody and soul, he is two. The soul itself is one, yet, as intellect, emotion, and will, is threefold. Every triangular than the same sense in which the same sense in which the same sense in which the same sense in one than the same sense in one tha charge of the powers and duties of his office. THE TABLEP MATTER.

At the close of the morning business, Mr. Plumb proposed to take up the bill on the calcular, to enlarge the powers and duties of the department of Agriculture,

Mr. Morrill moved to postpone the calcular in order to proceed with the tariff bill, and said he desired a vote on this question in order to ascertain whether there was an earnest purpose to pass the tariff bill this session. The senate had spont yesterday on three pages. senate had spent yesterday on three pages, and at that rate the bill could not be dis-posed of this seasion.

Mr. Morgan said that Mr. Morrill could not

attain his object by pressing his bill in autog-onism to all others. The bill had not come to the senate in such a state of ranctified per-fection as would justify the senato from Vermont in expecting the senate to take it ipon trust. Senators generally had not had is good opportunity as the members of the committee to study the bill, and the committee had made no report or explanation upon the subject, except the speech of the senator from Vermont, which was merely a partisan culogy upon the tariff commission and its work, which he (Mr. Morgan) did not propose to gulp down without examination. If the bill could be destroyed by discussion and amendments it outst to be

motion of Mr. Dingley, agreed to as additional sections to the bill:

SEC. 23. Whenever any fine, penalty, forfeiture, exaction or charge, arising under the laws relating to vessels or seamen has been paid under protest to any collector of customs or consular of fleer, and application has been made within or the protest to any collector of customs or consular of fleer, and application has been made within or the protest to such payment for the refunding or remissions of the same, the secretary of the treasury, to freiture, exaction or charge was flegally, imposed, shall have the power, either before or after the same has been exerced into the treasury, to refund so much of same line, penalty, farieture, exaction or charge was he may think proper from any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 24. That section 2566 of the revised satures be amended by striking out the words into any part of the United States from any foreign country in vessels, and it shall appear by the bills of lading that the merchandise so imported is to be delived immediately after the cutry of the vessel of the owner, master, or consignee of the vessel of the owner, master, or consignee of the vessel of the owner, master, or consignee of the vessel of the owner, master, or consignee of the vessel of the owner, master, or consignee of the vessel of the owner, master, or consignee of the vessel on three days notice to such collector after the entry of the vessel.

At the suggestion of Mr. Ingalls, Mr. Morrill withdrew temporarily his motion to postne the calendar, so as to allow a vote to be upon the resolution offered by Mr. Thursday to meet daily at 11 a. m. after the fifteenth of January. This resolu-tion was agreed to, with the understanding that the morning bour shall end at 1 o'clock daily. Mr. Morrill then withdrew his motion THE CALENDAR.

On motion of Mr. Cockrell, the senate proeeded to consider house bills on the calcudar

favorably reported by senate committees.

The bill to suppress gaming in the District of Columbia was amouded and passed. Also, the house bill to extend the limits of the jurisdiction of the justices of the peace in the territories of Washington, Idaho, and Mon-tana. Also, the granting of the right of way to the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway company through the Fort Smith military

At 2 o'clock the senate went into executive At 3:30 the doors were reopend and the cenate adjourned until to-morrow.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The senate remained in executive session yesterday from 2 o'clock to 5:39, the hour of their adjournment. The subject under consideration was the treaty with Mexico, recently signed by Secretary Frelinghuysen, which provides for the retrial by a new commission of the Weil and La Abra claims against the government. The former commission made an award upon these claims, by which the Mexican government was adjudged to pay upon the two claims an aggregate of a million and a quarter of dollars, the payments to be made in installments through the State department at Washington. After one pay-ment had been made the Mexican government had been made the Mexican govern-ment protested against any further payments being made on the ground that the claims were fraudulent. After an investigation the State department became satisfied that such was the case, and has since declined to make further payment until the matter egold be passed upon by congress. Every influence has been brought to bear by the claimants, a mandamus having been obtained by them at one time to compel the secretary of state to one time to compel the secretary of state to carry out the terms of the award. In the discussion of the treaty in executive session Senators Vestand Morgan defended the former nward and opposed the treaty which proposed to set it uside. The matter was not decided, but will be taken up again at the next execu-

NOMINATIONS. The president sent the following nomina-tions to the senate yesterday: S. Richards Ecound, of New York, to be consul-the United States at Medallin.

Foreign Affairs,

The house committee on foreign affairs bas assigned for Tuesday next the consideration of the Hawaiian treaty matters before it. Mr. Deuster has been authorized to offer a resolu-tion to the house asking the president to make a more liberal treaty with the German empire in place of the treaty bow existing between the United States and the North German con-federation. Under the present treaty certain American citizens have been wrongfully forced to bear arms, while in other cases in-dividuals have evaded the duties of German dividuals have evaded the duties of German efficenship by carrying papers of American citizenship when they had no right to them. Mr. Hitt was placed on all subcommittees in which there was a vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Orth.

Postal Notes. The scuate committee on postoffices and The scenate committee on postoffices and postroads yesterday favorably considered the house bill, passed July 21, providing for the tansants appear, the officers ranking as vice consula; J. Hutchinson, Funchal, 81,107; N. Days, Newcostle, 87,21; A. McCaskes, Lath, 820,25; G. R. Dayses, Apia, 8855,26; D. C. Dacoster, Barbadoes, 8118,20; J. H. Volkman, fee of three cents is to be charged for each rate issued.

THE TRINITY.

Lecture of Prof. T. S. Childs Before the Young Men's Christian Association,

The subject of Prof. T. S. Childs' lecture last evening before the Young Men's Christian association was "The Trinity." The ecturer began by referring to a remark of Webster when, on one occasion, coming out of an othodox church, he was met by a unitarian friend, who said to him, "So you have been where they teach that one is three, and three are one."

"My friend," replied Webster, "the arithmetic of heaven is something that you and I do not understand."

 The simplest possible view of God, whether unitarian extrinitarian, must involve mysteries that no human mind can fathom. We cannot understand the mystery of our own softs. God must be less than we if we can understand Him. To demand that He shall be one whom we can comprehend is to demand that there shall be no God, for a being whom we can converbed.

demand that there shall be no God, for a being were paid during the fiscal year ending June and the states to the committee on foreign relations.

Mr. Plumb introduced a bill for the relief of settlers on the Osage Indian lands in southern Kansas. Referred to the committee on public lands.

PRESIDENTIAL INABILITY.

Mr. Ingalls introduced a bill to provide for determining the existence and the removal of the inability of the president of the United States to discharge the powers and duties of like office. Referred to the committee on the committee on the like office. Referred to the committee on the like of the like

and one three.

4. The doctrine is that in one divine being the scriptures reveal a threefold distinction, indicated by distinct personal names, attributes, and acts. To give the full proof of the doctrine would be to go largely over the whole bible. There is a shorter way. It is to prove the distinct personality and the true doity of Christ. If that can be done the great work is done, for it proves a plurality in the Godhead, and, a twofoldness being admitted, there is no difficulty in admitting a three-foldness. I leave there much of the evidence until we come to the divinity of Christ.

To-night let me indicate some of the facts that compelled the church to go beyond the simple assertion that God is one.

The speaker then gave a rapid sketch of the scripture passages, in which the strict unity of God is modified by a plurality, and in which divine ascriptions are given alike to the Pather, the Son, and the Holy Spirit.

As to the use of the word person—the stumbling-block of the doctrine to many—the speaker observed: It is to be said frankly that the word is not used in its ordinary scuse, that is, to denote three separate beings. Indeed, it is the very mature of the doctrine to deny such threeness. The word is used simply to denote the distinction referred to, and for which some name must be had. And the word person seemed, on the whole, the best that could be found to express what, under any system, must be an unfathomable mystery—the mode of the divine existence. This point was confirmed by quotations from Calvin and Augustine. They both refuse to make point was confirmed by quotations from Cal-vir and Augustine. They both refuse to make the term essential if the great fact itself indi-cated by it be retained.

The next subject will be "Creation or Evo-lution." STAR ROUTE TRIAL.

More & bout Certain Contracts-Quick Repartee of Counsel Ingersoll.

In the ctar route trial yesterday ex-Postmaster De Buske, of Raton, Col., was crossexamined by the defense. He said his annual salary from the sale of stamps was \$12. Mr. Wilson inquired whether any one could have been found to carry the mail at two-thirds of that sum, as required by section 3971 Revised Statutes. Mr. Merrick objected, and stated that the amount paid for wrenching the route around, so as to take in Raton, over \$2,900 was

excessive. The court ruled out the question, remarking that it was perfectly manifest that no one would carry the mall for 88 per year. The witness said the business in his section had both increased and diminished. A grazing company with a capital of \$4,009,000 had bought out nearly all the old residents, who had removed to other counties. There was now an abundance of cattle in the valley. There was The Court. Postoffices are established for

men, not for cattle.

Mr. Wilson, I didn't suppose for an instant

Mr. Wisson, I don't suppose for an instant that cattle got letters.

Mr. Ingersell, Oh. yes. They have letters branded on them. [Laughter]

William Burgner, of Trinidad, Col., who suc-ceeded De Buske assubcontractor on the route, rave testimony of about the same character On cross-examination he was asked whether his three horses were not pretty well run down at the end of the year when he threw up his contract. He answered that they were rather

Mr. Wilson. In fact, there wasn't much left f the horses, was there ?—A. Oh, yes. Mr. Ingursoil, Their manes and tails were

good, you mean. [Laughter.]

The witness he threw up his contract because he had received no pay for four months. When he came here last February Rerdell paid him by a draft sent to Trinidad, signed by John R. Miner.

Mr. Henkle indignantly declared that Mr.

Merrick had put words in the mouth of the witness that was not true. To his own knowl-

edge that draft wast not signed by Miner.
The witness. De Buske, was recalled for the
purpose of telling how he was paid for services endered. George Sweeney, a contract office clerk, was then placed on the stand to identify the official papers relating to the route from Fort Garland to Parrott City, Cal. The orders showed that the original route was curtailed

at both ends so as to make the termini at Ojocallente and Animas City.

The remainder of the session was consumad in the introduction of official papers relating to the route, and the hearing was adjourned until Monday.

Land Office Business.

The commissioner of the general land office has been taking an inventory of the business in his office, and finds that there are about 9,000 contested homestead cases now pending, hesides those in conflict with congressional grants. There are also 20,000 final homestead cases in which the proof is yet to be examined and 34,000 private each and other final entries realting adjudication. In addition there are 75,000 tember culture entries and over 200,000 riginal homestead cases on file in the public

In the railway division there are about 6,000 pending seiflement claims, all of which are to be decided in connection with the ad-justment of railway grants. Justment of railway grants.

In the pre-emption division there are 12,000 cases awaiting final action, and there are in addition a large number, probably between 200,000 and 300,000, subsisting pre-emption

claims of record upon which final proof is lia-ble to be at any time offered. he to be at any time offered.

In the brineral, awaren land, private land claim, and other divisions of the office there are large accumulations of cases awaiting disposal. It is his judgment that if the entire force of the office should be devoted to bring-ing up the work in arrears in cases now ready

for final action, it would require a year and a half to accomplish this result.

Consuls Not United States Citizens. A communication was haid before the senate esterday from the secretary of the state give ing the names of persons not citizens of the United States to whom salaries have been paid to the consular service during the year ended in the consular service during the year ended June 30, 1882. The following names and

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

The following is a list of advertised letters remain ing in the postoffice in the city of Washington January 12, 1882, T. L. TULLOUK, P. M. TADIES' LIST.

Ash, Rose
Appich, Luia
Berser, Margaret I
Browen, Alve II
Burrell, Anmo B
Bush, Filma
Brown, Emma
Brown, Emma
Brown, Emma
Brown, Emma
Brown, Emma
Brown, Hathe
Burton, Jee
Guyle, Katle
Brooke, Lishila
arnard, Kate
cown, Lucy
Ige, Mary E
maxion, Marie
sown, Mary
Brown, Ma Potter, F McNell
Potter, F McNell
Please, L. H. M. Mrs.
Place, L. D. M.
Please, L. J. M.
Powder, Lizzin
Powder, Lizzin
Powder, Matthe J
Estars, Seital. E.
Roomer, A. L. Mrs.
Remers, A. L. Mrs.
Remers, A. L. Mrs.
Remers, A. L. Mrs.
Remers, J. L. Mrs.
Remers, J. L. Mrs.
Remers, J. L. Mrs.
Remers, M. M.
Roberson, Sallie
Simes, Amatela.
Summons, Edian
Smith, E. Surs.
Smith, E. Surs.
Smith, E. Surs.
Simins, Grane C. (2)
Spirron, Relian J
Ponth, J. Mrs.
Standard, Mrs.
Remers, Relian
Powder, Kattle
Standard, Remers, L. M.
Standard, R. Mrs.
Remers, Rem , Doreas nons, F.W. Mrs. noy, Kate (2) k, Mary mbers, Martha ntors, Lizzie ry, Mazzie rmonde, Minnie de, Folde M y H. Fannie htty, Fannie htty, Fannie htty, Fannie du, Frances Anniela m. Juda 1. Icute hus, Eavenia 1. Olive othered, is M Mrs.

Grong, Laccia

order, Long

strict, Mary Mrs.

strong, Laccia

order, Long

strict, Mary Mrs.

strong, Mollic

south, Nature

Sufficient Restree

Thomas, Aundra

Thomas, Aundra

Thomas, Aundra

Thomas, Aundra

Thomas, Aundra

Thomas, Auntra

Thomas, Auntra

Thomas, Auntra

Thomas, Auntra

Thomas, Auntra

Thomas, Auntra

Martin, Auntra

Martin, Auntra

Michael, Martin

Molte, Martin

Michael, Sulie

Michael, Sulie

Michael, Sulie

Michael, Sulie

Michael, Sulie

Michael, Martin

Michael

Mi her Morry
, Mary
er, Namele Miss
, Findis
, Findis
, Findis
, North
orr, Morris
(on, Hossi
Lines, Sarady (2)

or, Alter
Morry
, Missie

dey, Edien
alter, Edien
alter, Edien

GENTLEMEN'S LIST. HEN'S LIST.

Liong, Owen M.
Jonath, Leoningd
Joninis, Maj L L.
Linden, Tano
Leocit, Willie
Maj err, A H.
Mapon, C I (2)
Most, Cans T.
Mondenhall, F E.
Mator, Krnes L.
Marin, Hon Free O.
Merrill, Gen Geo T.
Montagin, H C.
Montagin,

ilingham, A.B. sectarring, J G
sharmani, M C
sharmani, M C unningham, Robt (2) rawiord, Win lond, Frank A Davis, Hairris B
Dingilia, Jos
Bullain, Jos
Bullain, Hon
Duber, Jino A
Freex, Jos E
Bavis, J E
Bavis, J E
Elifott, A B (5)
Eastwood, C W
Fasterling, J Morgan
Eanolawd, Air
Farmwell, A B
Fernanwell, A F
Formic Hongy
Fletcher, Jino Howard
Frugott, Jino Howard
Frugott, Jino L
Franki, A surew
Grimes, David
Gardner, H & J
Frankin, J &
Frankin, J Souph H

errafiold, A
arrison, A C
arrison, A C
otimes, Frof E C (2)
ough, Edgar S
awkins, F H
assay, Frank W
tokins, J Frankila
terrick, N J
fayden, Roubie
lasteon, Br Wm P
otimen, Lt Dick
cutter, Jas
A
squags, Jeff II
olinson, W
arriso, Wm A jr

w. Wm A ir

Shorper, John J.
Spermun, O. W.
Spelman, R. A.
Shephons, S. S. (2)
Smalt Thomas
syrkes, Tom
Sucuser, Hon W. S.
Seott, Win O. N.
Stlekney, War
Travis, A. J.
Travis, A. J.
Travis, Rushrod ylor, Bushrod tompson, Hon David il, J Oscar irreil, Jared Thompson, Col W Untain, Francis Usher, G W Vogt, Uhris E Vernon, Geo W P Wright, Damei G Wanerson, J H Weight, Daniel of Weithere, Jas C Watson, James Wilson, J Frank Ware, James Waterberry, L Weiterberry, L Weiterberry

EAST CAPITOL STATION. LADIES LIST, Carr, Emma Misa Durkin, Mrs Misa Nowland, Kate Mrs O'Nell, Sarich Mrs O'ENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Merchant, L.R. Whyte, J.G. GEORGETOWN STATION. LADIES LIST.
Clark Rose Mrs. Remark, Harriet
Harris, Harriet Mrs. North, Harriet
Johnson, Stman. Riseles, Mary Mrs. (2)
Jackson, France. Scient, Mary Mar. (2)
GENTLEMIONS 1 1887.

Having Admitted the Strength of the Evi dence, an Eminent Physician Takes Logical Action.

The following letter tells its own story. The signature will be recognized as that of the Physician in-Chief of the De Quincy Home, and author of " Drugs That Einslave," " The Hypodernise Injection of Mor- BRANCH-Corner Eighteenth and P Streets, Daphine, ""A Manual of Sursing," and many other popular and valuable special medical works:

IN WE'T TENTH STREET, New Your, August 11, 1880. MESSES BEARING & JOHNSON'S

GENTLEMEN: Like most of my profession, I am cantions about planning tay faith to any new-meditine or curative agent. But your BENSON'S CAP-CINE POROUS PLASTER has broken through the barriers and won its way to my good opinion. My at tention was first called to it some eight months ago by a patient of mice. Although I was well acquainted with the superior excellence of your other planter and anti-septic dressing, made especially for the profewlon, the Benson's was comparatively new to me. I had heard, however, of its merits as a remedy in cases of tame tack, local rheumatism, neuralgia, congestion of the bronchial tubes and lungs, dyspepsia, torpid liver, and the like affections, and have since begun to experiment with it personally. Pfind BENSON'S CAPCINE PLASTER an exceptionally eleanly plaster to use, and rapid in its action,

Many tests of its qualities, made in my own family and among my patients, have convinced me that there is no other single article so valuable for popufar use nor so helpful in the diseases I leave maned, Should you desire to do so, you may use my name to that effect. Very truly yours,

H. H. RANE, A. M., M. D. The genuine have the word CAPCINE out in the center. Price, 23 cents. Seabury & Johnson, Chemius, New York,

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PRINTING AT THE REPUBLICAN OFFICE

BRANCH OFFICES

0.17 The National Republican.

For the accommodation of the public, branch offices have been established at prominent loestions, where at all times advertisements and subscriptions can be left at exactly the same cost as at the rustn office,

Wants, Rents, For Sale, &c., &c., of three line or loss, inserted three times for 95 cents. All answees, when desired, will be delivered by special messenger to the residence or office of the advor-

THE REPUBLICAN Intends to demonstrate that It is the very best advertising medium in the Distriet, and earnestly requests a liberal patronage of its branch offices.

ERANCH OFFICES.

The following is a list of the branch offices in Washington. Others will be added hereafter; W. S. Roose's News Stands at the Arlington Hotel, Willard's Hotel, and Metropoli-Hoose & Queen's News Stand, National

Hotel. B. F. Queen, St. James Hotel. Riggs House News Stand. Ethotti House News Stand. American House News Smud,

W. S. Thompson's Drug Store, C. H. Picklin's Drug Store, sloorgetown, J. Bradley Adams's Book Stores, C. R. Dufour, Druggist, 1818 Fourteenth, H. B. Perguson, Druggist, corner Second and Pennsylvania avenue S. E. S. E. Lewis, Draggist, corner Fourteenth

and P. G. C. Simms, Druggist, corner Fourteenth and New York avenue. W. F. Scala, Druggist, 500 East Capitol. H. A. Johnston, druggist, corner Tenth and O streets parthwest.

The National Republican

Is for sale by the following newsdealers: WASHINGTON.
W. S. Roose's News Stands at the Arlingston Hotel, Willard's Hotel, and Metropoli-

tan Hotel. n House & Queen's News Stand, National Hotel. B. F. Queen, St. James Hotel.

Riggs House News Stand. Ebbitt House News Stand. American House News Stand. A. Brentano & Co., Eleventh and Penn sylvania avenue.
J. Bradley Adams's Book Stores.
J. T. Clements, Newsdealer, Ninth street.
G. W. Joyce, Stationery Store, 1708 Penns

sylvania avenue N. W. J. D. Free, Book Store, 1343 Pennsylvania avenue, corner Fourteenth. F. A. Fill, Stationery, New York avenue, near Fifteenth.

E. R. Morcoe, Cigars and Stationery Pennsylvania avenue, near Twelfth.

VIRGINIA. Richmond-C. F. Johnston, 918 Main Winehester-E. R. Harmer.

Harrisonburg—R. E. Sullivan & Co. Danville—J. H. Coppridge Charlottesville—W. S. Hirsh. NEW YORK CITY. Brentano Bros., 5 Union Square. Fifth Avenue Hotel News Stand. Gilsey House News Stand.

CHICAGO. Palmer House News Stand. Sherman House News Stand. Tremont House News Stand. BALTIMORE.

Carrollton Hotel News Stand.

Entaw House News Stand. Barnum's Hotel News Stand. Jome Supplies. GOLDEN GATE PACKING COMPANYS
CALIFORNIA CANNED PRUITS. GREEN GAGE PLUMS, APRICOTS, GRAPES, WHITE ON-HEART CHERRIES, GOLDEN

DROP PLUMS, PEARS, EGG PLUMS. GEO, E. KENNEDY & SON,

1200 F street northwest. Whitman's Candles and Caramets. de20-6m NOTICE TO HOUSEKEEPERS
CCC KEE HER REE SSS8
CC KE HER E SSS8
CCC KEE HER E SSS8
CCC KEE H R EEE SSSS SSS_S TITTEEN BERG II NN N GGG SSS_S T E RIGH II NN NG O SSS_S T E RIGH II N NN GG, S_{SSS} T E REIL II N NN GG, RER FEEL. II A NN N CCC FEE
E RE L II AA NN N C OE
RER CE L II AA NN N C EE
E L L II AAA N N N C EE
E L L II AAA N N N C CC EEE, Hall H. E. L.

WILL ALWAYS MAKE BEAUTIFUL BOLLS. BREAD AND BISCUITS.
Wholesale Depot. Corner First street and Indiana WM, M. GALT & CO. nett.

Hannis 1872 Rye Whisky. Upper Ten Rye Whisky. Old Stock Rye Whisky, Clarets, Champagnes, California Angelica, Catawba, Sherries, Port, Gold Lion Punch, London Punch, Hub Punch.

B. W. REED'S SONS, 1216 F street northwest.

HAYWARD & HUTCHINSON, 317 Ninth Street,

Plumbing, Furnaces, Ranges, Mantels, AND JOBBING IN ALL THESE LINES. HOUSEKEEPERS

Fitting out or replenishing will find at our stores CHINA! - CROCKERY! CUTLERY! Platedware, and Kitchen Utensils!

Citie best class at lowest market rates. M. W. BEVERIDGE, 1009 Pennsylvania Avenue. BURCHELL'S

OOLONG TEA, (barring Leaf)
The extraordinary quality of this Tea sestific the real demand for it.

N. W. BURCHELL, 1882 F STREET. HOLIDAY PRESENTS

GEORGE RYNISAS. 3v.,

4th SEVENTH STREET.

Displays a large and the stock of goods to select from such as Troubes. Statustry. Honorby deep Planus, Tanharans, Puners, Sec. Off and Wan relater resigns, Chambellers, Librars, Junior, Visico, and Stand Lamps in endliess virilety. As in the gondine OERMAN STUDBENT LAMP.

Will make a trust valuable and serviceable present Use Rynnat's Royal Scourity Off, the safest and best in use.

JOHN R. KELLY.

Beef, Lamb, Venf, Mutton, &c.
Connen mere a special TY.
Stalls Co. CS. and Co. Control Market, Nink-street
wing, and 100 and 126 Northern Liberty Market, or
address law II, City Post-Office, Marketing delivered
mee of charge to all parts of the city.